United Nations A/HRC/WG.6/30/BGD/3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 March 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirtieth session
7-18 May 2018

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Bangladesh*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 29 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. JS15, JS11, AI, CGNK, HRW, ICJ, and UNPO recommended ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), without any reservations.[4] JS15, JS11, CGNK and ICJ recommended that Bangladesh ratify ICCPR-OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.[5] JS15, JS11 and ICJ recommended signing and ratifying the OP-CAT as Bangladesh accepted previous UPR recommendations committing to become a party to it.[6] JS11, JS10 and ICJ noted that Bangladesh was recommended to sign and ratify the OP-ICESCR.[7] JS11 and JS10 recommended Bangladesh to sign and ratify ICCPR-OP1.[8] JS11, JS6, JS1 and ICJ recommended ratifying OP-CRC-IC.[9] JS1 recommended ratifying the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.[10] JS11 and JS6 recommended ratifying ILO Convention 189.[11] JS11 recommended ratifying ILO

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

Conventions 102 and 188.[12] JS6 recommended ratifying ILO Convention 138.[13] JS14, JS11, JS5 and UNPO recommended ratifying the ILO Convention No. 169, on indigenous and tribal peoples and to endorse the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.[14] JS7 noted that Bangladesh received recommendations related to the ratification of the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, but still has to ratify them.[15] JS14, JS11, JS7, JS6, AI, and CSW recommended the ratification of 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (and its 1967 Protocol).[16]

3. JS11, JS9, NHRC, and Steps noted that no measures have been taken for the withdrawal of reservations to Article 2 and 16 (1) C of CEDAW and recommended to withdraw those reservations.[17] JS6 and JS1 recommended dropping reservations regarding articles 14 and 21 of CRC.[18] JS11 recommended withdrawing the reservations to CAT, CEDAW, CERD, CRC, the ICCPR and ICESCR.[19]

4. JS15 noted also that Bangladesh has not adhered to the periodic reporting deadlines to the treaty bodies with the initial report under CAT still pending eight years after the due date.[20]

5. ICJ noted that Bangladesh has not extended a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures, and has pending requests for visits by more than 9 Special Rapporteurs and one Working Group.[21] JS13 recommended to specifically invite and facilitate visits from the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression and the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and of Association.[22] JS15, JS14, JS13, JS11, JS4, CIVICUS, CSW and ICJ recommended to issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council.[23]

6. JS15 noted that following three reminders and the lack of replies to invitation requests, it recommended issuing an invitation to the Working Group of Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance.[24]

7. JS13 recommended responding substantively to all individual communications of UN special procedures with a view to redressing all alleged human rights violations, in particular in relation to the right to freedom of opinion and expression.[25]

B. National human rights framework[26]

8. JS15, JS13, JS11 and JS5 reported that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) provided with "B" status by the International Coordination Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, is far from independent and effective with Bangladesh not implementing previous UPR recommendations as accepted. They recommended Bangladesh to comply fully with the Paris Principles by strengthening the institutional capacity, financial and human resources, and amending the NHRC Act as required.[27] JS6 and JS1 recommended establishing an independent National Children's Rights Commission to oversee the protection of children's rights.[28]

9. JS11 and Steps noted the adoption of the implementing rules of the 2012 Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act (PSHT), while they considered the Act remained far from effective and recommended ensuring the convictions of those involved in human trafficking.[29]

10. JS8 recommended taking immediate action to establish a National Dalit Rights Commission and to investigate violence against religious minorities and Dalits, and to prosecute the perpetrators.[30]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[31]

11. JS15, JS11 and Steps recommended amending discriminatory laws and eradicating traditional practices hindering gender equality.[32]

12. JS13, JS12, JS11, JS9, AI, NHRC, Roopbaan and Steps reported that LGBTI people are among the most marginalised groups in Bangladesh and face both state and non-state harassment and violence. They recommended repealing and amending laws like Section 377 as Bangladesh noted this recommendation in its previous UPR.[33] Steps reported that the draft Anti-Discrimination Law contains strong protection for transgender people.[34] JS13, JS11, JS9, NHRC, Roopbaan and Steps noted that transgender identities or hijra continue to face discrimination despite being recognized as a third gender, while the rights of persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities is still not recognised and subjected to police arrests, as well as sexual and physical abuses. They reported that police was unsuccessful in investigating the murders of LGBT persons and refused to provide protection to their events. Dozens of LGBT leaders, volunteers or people associated with civil society organisations leave Bangladesh or hide in fear of further attacks. They recommended Bangladesh to acknowledge the existence of sexual and gender minorities and review laws and policies to recognise diversity; guaranteeing basic security for every citizen irrespective of their class, ethnic identity, gender, sex characteristics and sexual orientation.[35] Roopbaan also recommended bringing the murderers of Roopbaan publisher Xulhaz Mannan and general secretary K. Mahbub Rabbi Tonoy to justice.[36]

13. JS11 and Steps reported that the government has no strategy for effective investigation and prosecution of violence against religious minorities and recommended adopting the Anti-Discrimination Law and ensure its effective implementation.[37]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights[38]

14. JS11 reported that Bangladesh is most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of global climate change. It recommended ensuring effective governance, especially accountability, transparency and participation, in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects using climate change funds while ensuring that no infrastructure projects are undertaken without environmental impact assessments.[39]

15. JS15 reported that since the second UPR, the government has failed to protect religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities against human rights violations by companies operating within its territory and turning a blind eye to law enforcement agencies assisting in such abuses.[40] JS5 recommended protecting them from business enterprises and to return the land to indigenous peoples who have lost it as a result of business enterprises and/or economic zones.[41] JS14 and JS5 recommended engaging with indigenous peoples in implementing and reviewing the progress on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.[42]

Human rights and counter-terrorism[43]

16. NHRC was keen to see that the perpetrators of terrorist acts are brought to justice. It recommended addressing issues on terrorism in full conformity with international human rights standards.[44] JS5 criticized the Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Act 2013, which reduced freedom of expression and association.[45] JS12 noted some provisions of this Act might be used as a legal tool to subjugate the opposition, and to curtail the fundamental rights.[46]

17. ADF recommended combatting and defeating the so-called "Islamic State" and other terrorist groups in Bangladesh.[47]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[48]

18. CGNK and ICJ recommended to immediately declare a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.[49]

19. NHRC was concerned about the loss of lives during the pre-and post-election period in 2015 related to political violence and unlawful arrests by law enforcement agencies. NHRC recommended investigating all cases of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and excessive use of force.[50]

20. JS15 and UNPO reported the increasing number of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrests, despite accepting previous UPR recommendations. They documented from May 2013 until September 2017, 845 cases of extrajudicial killings, about 48 cases of torture to death.[51] JS15, JS11 and AI reported about 300 persons allegedly subjected to enforced disappearance from May 2013 to September 2017, many of whom were found dead.[52] NHRC reported that between January-July 2017, 45 persons were abducted or disappeared.[53] JS15, HRW and ICJ confirmed the involvement of law enforcement agencies in disappearance cases, which was denied by the government despite numerous and credible allegations.[54] JS11 recommended establishing an independent commission to ensure transparent and accountable investigation of all alleged enforced disappearances.[55] HRW recommended taking steps to security sector reforms and to disband RAB.[56] ICJ observed that enforced disappearance was not recognized as a distinct, autonomous criminal offence and recommended enforcing it in the Penal Code.[57] JS15, AI and HRW recommended incorporating ICPPED into domestic legislation, address past human rights violations, ensure a serious investigation, bring perpetrators to account, provide remedies to victims.[58] JS15, JS11 and Steps recommended prohibiting extrajudicial punishment under Fatwa and enact new laws.[59] CGNK recommended adopting a general plan for the implementation of SDG 16, target 1, to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.[60]

21. JS15 noted that despite the adoption of the Torture and Custodial Death Prohibition Act in 2013, Bangladesh continued to resort to widespread and systematic use of torture.[61] JS11 and NHRC recommended enforcing the Torture Act and refrain from any regressive amendment to it.[62]

22. JS11 reported that 68 jails in Bangladesh with a capacity of 36,614 prisoners currently hold 76,025 resulting in failure to ensure their basic rights. It recommended improving prison conditions and to develop human rights sensitisation for prison staff.[63] NHRC urged to quickly dispose the more than 3.1 million case-backlog and address prison overcrowding.[64]

23. JS15, JS9, JS6, JS1, and Steps noted that Bangladesh has the highest rate of child marriage in Asia and one of the highest rates in the world, with 52.3 per cent of girls getting married before the age of 18, and 18 per cent getting married before the age of 15. Bangladesh failed to prevent early marriages as promised during the second UPR, despite taking legislative actions. They recommended amending the Marriage Act and maintaining a minimum legal age of marriage at 18 without exceptions.[65] NHRC reported that child marriage is prevalent in poor communities in rural areas and urban slums. Girls are given in marriage as young as 12 years to avoid dowry.[66]

24. JS11 and GIEACPC noted that despite accepting a recommendation during the last UPR, corporal punishment of children is still lawful, the Penal Code and the Children Act

not explicitly prohibiting it, despite being unlawful in schools. It is also commonly ordered by traditional village mediation councils (shalish), despite the High Court ruling that extrajudicial punishment is unlawful and unconstitutional.[67] JS14, JS6, GIEACPC and NHRC recommended repealing laws allowing corporal punishment of children; enacting legislation clearly prohibiting it and issue the "Ban on Corporal Punishment Policy and Guideline 2015".[68] JS6 reported that in few cases, corporal punishment led to deaths of students at their educational institutions.[69]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[70]

25. JS15, JS11 and Steps recommended to complete separation of judiciary from executive influence, and to provide capacity building and awareness programs for the judiciary, police, law enforcement officials and health care providers.[71] ICJ also recommended repealing section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.[72]

26. UNPO highlighted that during the second UPR cycle, Bangladesh was recommended to put an end to the impunity of law-enforcement agents and hold perpetrators accountable.[73]

27. Steps and JS11 reported that despite enactment of new laws, incidents of Gender Based Violence (GBV) are increasing and laws enforcement is weak. Steps recommended enacting legislation criminalizing all forms of GBV, including marital rape.[74]

28. AI and UNPO recommended bringing to justice the perpetrators of forced evictions, looting, murder and rape against indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and ensuring the accountability of law enforcement agencies' members involved in such crimes.[75]

29. ICJ reported that Bangladesh accepted recommendations in its second UPR committing itself to guaranteeing fair trials before the International Crimes Tribunal. However, it observed that the Tribunal does not adhere to international standards failing to guarantee due process, denial of pre-trial release, abduction and intimidation of witnesses.[76]

Fundamental freedoms and participation in public and political life[77]

30. JS13, JS12, CSW and UNPO noted that violence targeting religious minorities is widespread, and frequently committed with impunity. A variety of provisions in the Penal Code do not adhere to international human rights law.[78] They recommended upholding its constitutional commitments to secularism, and take swift action to tackle rising terrorism and violence.[79]

31. JS12 and CSW reported that members of the Christian, Buddhist and Hindu community experienced harassment, land grabbing and religiously motivated violence by law enforcement officials.[80]

32. JS13, JS10 and CIVICUS noted that Bangladesh received 23 recommendations relating to civic society space, freedom of expression, but the government has failed to address unwarranted restrictions on civic space.[81] JS15, JS13, JS12, JS10, AI, CSW, HRW, NHRC, and RSF reported that media outlets and professional journalists, bloggers and writers were subjected to physical and judicial harassment by local authorities and religious groups. The government has failed to protect them or hold perpetrators accountable.[82] JS13 reported that murders of journalists, bloggers and HRDs increased in the period under review.[83] CSW recommended Bangladesh to create an enabling environment in which dissent and critical opinion can be expressed without fear.[84] JS10, CSW and RSF stated that to publish or transmit anything on a website or in electronic form that hurt religious belief is an offence under the ICT Act, which the government used to block news websites arbitrarily.[85] JS10, AI and Roopbaan reported that it also poses a critical threat to freedom

of expression of LGBT communities.[86] JS1 claimed that the religious group Hefazat-E-Islam incited a violent movement against all bloggers and online activists, and even sought public execution for them.[87] JS15, JS13, JS12, JS11, JS10, JS5, JS4, JS3, AI, CIVICUS, CSW, FLD, HRW, ICJ, NHRC and RSF reported in 2017 that media in Bangladesh were increasingly faced with lawsuits, fines, arrests, harassment and police violence. Despite protests, an amendment to the Information and Communication Technology (Amendment) Act, 2013 (ICT) Act was passed making the law even less compliant with Bangladesh's human rights obligations in guaranteeing freedoms of opinion and expression, with Sections 54, 56-57, and 61 being used to curtail those rights of critical voices, including, HRDs, journalists, and online activists. They recommend repealing Section 57 of the (ICT) Act.[88] JS13 noted that Bangladesh accepted numerous recommendations to end impunity for such violations.[89] JS13, AI, FLD, NHRC, and RSF recommended ending impunity and punishing those responsible for violence against journalists and media outlets.[90]

33. JS13, JS12, AI, FLD and RSF recommended ensuring that the new Act, Digital Security Act (DSA) 2016, provides a clear definition of "cyber-crime", so that it will not be misused like Section 57 of the (ICT) Act to persecute journalists and bloggers.[91]

34. JS13 recommended revising the National Broadcasting Policy 2014, and the draft National Broadcasting Act 2016.[92] JS13 and JS10 noted that different Acts limit artistic freedom. They recommended amending different Sections of BPC, as well as those related provisions in the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA), Special Powers Act (SPA), and Pornography Control Act (PCA).[93] AI, CIVICUS and RSF recommended removing restrictions on access to social media outlets and CSO websites.[94]

35. JS15, JS13, JS10, JS5, AI, CIVICUS, FLD and HRW reported that the Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulations Act 2016, has been used to increase scrutiny of human rights organizations and media agencies. They recommended repealing all repressive laws, including the Special Powers Act 1974; the Foreign Donation Act; removing restrictions on CSOs to receive funding, including international funding.[95]

36. JS14, JS13, JS12, JS11, JS9, JS4, CIVICUS, CSW, FLD, and NHRC noted that during the 2013 UPR Bangladesh accepted recommendations to ensure the safety of human rights defenders (HRDs). HRDs and NGOs faced serious restrictions from both state and non-state actors on their right to peacefully gather and do their work. They also reported on non-cooperation of the police in cases of killings and death threats of HRDs. They recommended developing and enacting specific laws and policies to recognise and protect their work and combat impunity.[96]

37. JS11, AI, CSW, HRW and UNPO recommended respecting the freedom of expression, speech and peaceful assembly of the Jumma people, and to lift restrictions on NGOs and HRDs to visit the CHT.[97]

38. JS15 and CIVICUS reported that the government has continued to restrict the right to freedom of peaceful assembly using Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, claiming "security reasons" which places blanket bans on meetings.[98] JS15, JS12, JS11, AI, HRW, ICJ, NHRC and RSF recommend repealing or amending all laws violating freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.[99]

39. CIVICUS reported that the government continued to impose unnecessary legal and extra-legal restrictions on the right to association.[100]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[101]

40. JS1 noted that national laws on trafficking of children for sexual purposes are not in line with international standards. It recommended providing a legal definition of exploitation of children in prostitution and child pornograpny in line with OP-CRC-SC, and

to provide a definition of child trafficking in line with the Palermo Protocol. It also recommended bringing the legislation on extra-territorial jurisdiction and extradition in line with OP-CRC-SC.[102] JS6 reported that despite making progress in combating human trafficking, Bangladesh still falls behind in terms of providing proper access to justice to the survivors of trafficking.[103]

41. JS7 was concerned that despite previous UPR recommendations to eliminate human trafficking, the risk of stateless, Rohingya and Bangladeshi citizens being smuggled and trafficked, resulted in many deaths at sea as well as bonded labor of those who reach their destinations.[104]

Right to privacy and family life[105]

42. JS15 noted that the Dowry Prohibition Act 1980 prohibits dowry in all its forms and the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000 (amended in 2003) make it a crime. However, in most cases, the perpetrators are not brought to justice.[106]

43. Steps recommended ensuring updating of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000, to amend relevant sections of Criminal Procedure Code and to adopt a Uniform Family Code to ensure the equality of men and women of all religions.[107] JS11 recommended adopting a plan of action on implementing the National Women's Policy.[108]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[109]

44. JS15 reported that since the second UPR, the status of workers' rights in the formal and informal sectors remained poor, ranking among the 10 worst countries in the world.[110]

45. JS15 reported that the lack of enforcement on the part of the authorities exposes industry workers to hazardous conditions. It recommended protecting the rights of workers in compliance with ILO Conventions.[111] HRW noted that in the 2013 UPR, Bangladesh agreed to take concrete legislative measures to improve occupational health and safety and to safeguard the rights of workers, including freedom of assembly. However, workers and union leaders faced threats and opposition from factories, including sometimes. HRW recommended supporting the work on the international labour safety inspectorates and seeking to expand effective regulation.[112]

46. JS11 and JS6 reported that limited enforcement of the Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy 2015 means domestic workers continue to face abuse, violation of rights including protection and very low salaries. They recommended reviewing the minimum wage structure to make it consistent with cost of living.[113] JS6 recommended adopting the Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Act.[114]

Right to social security[115]

47. JS6 reported that health insurance coverage for children is minimal with around 15 million children not receiving direct social protection support.[116]

48. Steps reported that women have fewer marriage, divorce, and inheritance rights than men due to the discriminatory laws.[117]

Right to an adequate standard of living[118]

49. JS11 reported that a large proportion of the population suffer from food scarcity. It recommended taking effective measures to prevent food adulteration.[119]

50. JS11 reported that there is no public housing scheme for low-income groups, nor any plans to provide shelter to the 2.3-3 million-slum dwellers in Dhaka or other cities, who live in inhuman conditions and threats of forced evictions, despite adoption of the National Housing Policy 2017. It recommended providing safeguards against forced eviction.[120]

Right to health[121]

51. JS6, NHRC and Steps reported that Bangladesh has made significant advances in the reduction of the under-five mortality maternal deaths, improved immunization coverage and reduced the incidence of communicable diseases. Nevertheless, challenges remain to ensuring right to health for all. The rate of malnutrition in Bangladesh is still among the highest in the world (6 million children). They recommended taking all measures to increase access to free primary health services.[122]

52. JS11 and JS9 noted also that in the absence of proper access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, particularly in remote areas, remained inaccessible, resulting in deaths of children. They recommended revising the National Adolescent Health Strategy to ensure a range of SHR services.[123] ADF recommended improving healthcare infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health.[124]

53. JS9 and Steps were concerned that criminalization of abortion forced women to resort to unsafe operations , recommending legalizing abortion at least in rape cases, incest, threats to the life and/or health of the pregnant woman.[125] ADF recommended resisting calls to further liberalize abortion, and instead implement laws aimed at protecting the right to life of the unborn.[126]

54. Steps was concerned with the limited access to health for many Rohingya women and girls living with HIV/AIDS.[127] JS15 reported that many Rohingya new-borns babies will perish if no action is urgently taken to ensure access to better hygienic conditions.[128]

Right to education[129]

55. JS6 noted that in recent years, Bangladesh has achieved significant advancements in the education sector. However, some major challenges exist especially for ensuring education for the disadvantaged, disabled, indigenous children and children living in remote areas.[130] JS11 and JS8 reported that literacy and access to quality education remained a significant concern.[131] JS1 noted that the net enrolment in secondary school participation is low with 50 percent for boys and 55 percent for girls.[132] JS11, JS8 and JS6 recommended enacting an integrated education law immediately and extending the compulsory primary school to least 13 years of age and to reduce school dropout rates.[133]

56. JS2 reported that the government requiring a birth certificate to enroll in school disproportionately impact communities such as marginalized Urdu Speakers.[134]

57. JS14 and JS5 reported that public schools in Bangladesh do not teach in indigenous languages such as in the CHT, and the dropout rate among Indigenous students is 60-70 percent.[135]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[136]

58. JS13, JS8 and Steps noted that Bangladesh accepted recommendations of the second UPR cycle, on the empowerment of vulnerable groups, particularly women and prevention of violence against them, however, little has been done to reduce violence and discrimination and ensure their rights.[137] JS15 and NHRC highlighted that despite laws and

policies aimed at women empowerment, violence against women persist as an endemic problem. They estimated that in 2017 alone, 464 rape incidents occurred and 237 persons suffered acid attacks.[138]

59. JS5 reported that indigenous women are excluded from important decision-making roles and positions.[139]

60. JS15 reported that female workers face additional difficulties in both the formal and informal employment sectors. They are often sexually exploited, harassed, discriminated against, and paid less compared to their male counterparts.[140]

Children[141]

61. JS11 and JS6 recommended to finalise draft Rules of Children Act 2013, and to establish an independent Child Rights Commission.[142, 143]

62. JS6 noted that Bangladesh agreed to continue with its policies regarding improving children's rights in the 2013 UPR.[144] JS6 estimated that around 12.8 million children involved in hazardous labor. It recommended eliminating all forms of child labor by 2025.[145] JS6 reported that 10 percent of street children are forced into prostitution or having to do so to survive. It recommended building the capacity of the law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges, to ensure effective investigation of child sexual exploitation and prosecution of perpetrators.[146] JS14 and NHRC recommended taking strong measures to eradicate child labor, violence and crimes committed against children.[147] JS6, NHRC and Steps reported that a large number of children are becoming victims of rape, killing, torture, and other violence. Specific categories of children remain more vulnerable than others, additionally, extremist groups use children as human shields.

63. JS6 recommended increasing the age of criminal responsibility for juveniles at least 12 years of age in the Children Act 2013.[148]

64. JS6 and JS1 noted that Bangladesh still has one of the world's lowest rates of birth registration of new-borns with only 37 percent of births registered. It recommended improving registration particularly among marginalized and socially excluded.[149]

Persons with disabilities[150]

65. JS11 reported that the Rights and Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act 2013 (RPPD Act) and the Persons with Disabilities' Rights and the Protection Act 2013 remained far from fully implemented.[151] NHRC recommended expediting the adoption of its proposed National Action Plan (NAP) on Persons with Disabilities submitted in August 2017 and take measures to fully implement it, to continue to advance rights of persons with disabilities.[152] JS11 recommended implementing RPPD Act fully, enhance specific budgetary provision, and implement targeted social safety net programmes for education and other benefits of PWDs.[153]

66. NHRC reported that most schools still do not have disable friendly structures and specialized teachers.[154]

Minorities and indigenous peoples[155]

67. JS7 noted that Bangladesh supported recommendations to enact laws for the protection of vulnerable groups and minorities from social discrimination and integrate them into society.[156] JS14, JS5 and JS2 reported that Constitution failed to recognize the fundamental rights of more than 54 indigenous peoples as 'indigenous' and categorized them only as "Bangalee" and recommended a constitutional by amending the Constitution Article 6 (2).[157]

68. NHRC reported that Hindu and Buddhist communities and other ethnic minorities live in extreme poverty. Despite the Vested Property Return Act being reviewed in 2013, 70 percent of claims regarding land rights of minorities are yet to be solved.[158] NHRC recommended enacting legislations on anti-discrimination and protection for minorities.[159] JS12 recommended ensuring speedy disposal of Vested Property return cases.[160] JS15 recommended protecting the rights of religious, ethnic, and linguistic minorities.[161]

69. JS5, AI and UNPO reported that in 2017, the Bengali Army backed by settlers intensified atrocities against indigenous Jumma peoples in the CHT. Many houses of indigenous villagers in Longadu were burnt. No single conviction of the perpetrators has taken place.[162] JS11, JS5, NHRC and UNPO recommended Bangladesh to fully implement the Accord and the speedy resolution of land disputes.[163] JS14 recommended repealing the directives.[164] JS11 recommended ensuring protection of land rights, especially religious minorities and indigenous peoples, as well as prosecution and punishment of land grabbers.[165] JS14, AI, NHRC and UNPO reported that Bangladesh has failed to implement at least 24 of the 72 provisions and the land related commitments of the CHT Peace Accord 1997, despite previous UPR recommendations.[166] JS12, JS5 and AI recommended amending the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 and the CHT Land Acquisition Regulation of 1958 and to provide all necessary resources to the Land Commission.[167] JS14 recommended to recognize Indigenous land ownership and protect against land grabbing.[168]

70. JS14, JS12, JS5, AI and UNPO reported that although Bangladesh accepted recommendations to protect indigenous peoples, it failed to do so. They reported that indigenous peoples in CHT are subjected to rape, torture, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and significant displacement due to arson attacks being carried out by Bengali settlers.[169] JS14, JS5, AI and UNPO reported the vulnerability of indigenous women and girls to discrimination and sexual and violence based on their gender, identity and socioeconomic status recommended ending the culture of impunity and to investigate reports of sexual and GBV, and bring perpetrators to justice.[170] JS14 and UNPO has also reported that many indigenous families have been and continue to be forced to leave their lands due to large-scale development projects.[171]

71. JS5 reported that a significant portion of the indigenous population continues to be deprived of basic socioeconomic rights, such as primary school enrolment, lowering of the infant and under-five morality rate and maternal morality ratio, improving immunization coverage, malnutrition and other lacks in basic rights.[172] JS14 and JS5 reported that the dropout rate among Indigenous students is 60-70 percent.[173] JS14 reported that access to healthcare is often obstructed for Indigenous Peoples.[174] JS2 reported that wider discrimination in the job market remains a prime concern for Biharis in Bangladesh.[175] JS14 reported that Indigenous Peoples face disadvantages in the workplace.[176]

72. JS8 observed that approximately 5.5 million Dalits face widespread poverty, ostracization and food insecurity and are subjected to land grabbing, violence and forced conversion, exclusion, 'untouchability' practices and difficulties in accessing legal protections.[177] Dalit students study in a hostile environment, regularly facing abusive words and practices.[178] JS8 reported that Dalit women are particularly vulnerable to violence and face multiple forms of discrimination in every sphere of life. It recommended initiating programmes designed to meet their particular needs.[179] JS11 and JS8 stated that the draft Anti-Discrimination Act is still under consideration after more than 3 years. They recommended accelerating the adoption of the Act and ensuring its effective enforcement.[180]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[181]

73. JS11 reported about the continuation of detention after penalty periods, harassment and torture overseas after the Overseas Employment and Migrant Workers Act 2013.[182] NHRC noted that rules need to be reviewed and replaced to follow Convention on Migrant Workers (CMW).[183]

74. JS7 noted that Bangladesh supported the recommendation to improve the conditions of migrants, and to respect the principle of non-refoulement of refugees.[184] JS7, AI and NHRC reported that more than 500,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar live in Bangladesh without any protection, and considered to be illegal immigrants. Bangladesh supported recommendations to provide UNHCR access to all Rohingya refugees, who are being trafficked out of Bangladesh to Southeast Asia.[185] AI reported the government has also announced restrictions on inhabitants, including leaving the camp.[186] JS6 reported that since 25 August 2016, more than 60 percent of the Rohingya refugees are children under 18 and recommended to ensure that unaccompanied and separated children, are reunited with their families; and that assistance reaches all vulnerable children in need.[187] JS7 urged the support of the international community.[188]

75. JS15, JS7, AI and CSW recommended protecting all stateless Rohingya refugees on Bangladeshi territory in cooperation with the international community, including from trafficking, as well as to ensure that no Rohingya refugees are returned to Myanmar in violation of the principle of non-refoulement.[189] NHRC recommended to continue to lobby with the international community to pressurize Myanmar Government to find a durable solution for the Rohingya crisis, including the right to return and addressing the citizenship issues affecting Rohingya.[190]

Stateless persons[191]

76. JS7 and JS2 reported that 300,000 Bangladeshi nationals of the Urdu Speaking Community known as "Biharis" are still living in refugee camps and facing challenges related to their rights and very anxious about the threat of camp evictions. The living standards in the overcrowding 70 camps are poor, with inadequate housing, poor water and sanitation, high levels of poverty and unemployment and poor access to education. They also face difficulties in accessing documentation and proof of citizenship, including birth certificates for their children and passports.[192] JS2 reported that the Citizenship Law 2016, contained provisions that are of concern, which may lead to a situation of statelessness to them, and override the 2008 judgment that confirmed their citizenship.[193] JS7, JS6 and JS2 recommended addressing all concerns related to the right to nationality, statelessness and discrimination in the draft Citizenship Bill 2016, and draft a new citizenship bill, which complies with relevant international standards.[194]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkiling, Geneva (Switzerland);
CIVICUS	World Alliance for Citizen Participation, NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC, Geneva (Switzerland);
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide, London (United Kingdom);

FLD	Front Line Defenders – the International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Dublin (Ireland), and Brussels (Belgium);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, New York (United States of America);
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland);
Roopbaan	St. Louis (United States of America);
RSF	Reporters Without Borders, Paris (France);
Steps	Steps, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, Brussels (Belgium);
Joint submissions:	
JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Aparajeyo Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh), Ain- O- Salish Kendra (ASK), Dhaka (Bangladesh), ECPAT International Bangkok (Thailand), Association for Community Development (ACD), Ghoramara Rajshahi (Bangladesh);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Council of Minorities, Dhaka (Bangladesh), and NAMATI, Washington (United States of America);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: the Bangladesh NHOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Free Press Unlimited, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Geneva (Switzerland), and Center for Social Activism (CSA), New York (United States of America);
JS5	**Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Coalition of Indigenous Peoples Organisations on UPR, Dhaka (Bangladesh) and International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS6	**Joint submission 6 submitted by**: Child Rights Advocacy Coalition in Bangladesh (CRAC,B), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Actionaid, Dhaka (Bangladesh); and Save the Children, London (United Kingdom);
JS7	**Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI), Eindhoven (The Netherlands), and Statelessness Network Asia Pacific (SNAP), Selangor (Malaysia);
JS8	**Joint submission 8 submitted by**: Bangladesh Dalit and Excluded Rights Movement (BDERM), Dhaka (Bangladesh); Nagorik Uddyog (Citizen's Initiative), Dhaka (Bangladesh); and International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN), Copenhagen (Denmark);
JS9	**Joint submission 9 submitted by**: The Asian Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW), on behalf of Rights Here Right Now, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI), Geneva (Switzerland);
JS10	**Joint submission 10 submitted by**: Freemuse, Copemhagen (Denmark); Drik Picture Library, Dhaka (Bangladesh); PEN International, London (United Kingdom); and PEN Bangladesh, Dhaka (Bangladesh);
JS11	**Joint submission 11 submitted by**: Ain o Shalish Kendra (ASK) – Forum Secretariat; Acid Survivors Foundation

	(ASF); Association of Land Reforms and Development (ALRD); Bangladesh Adivasi Forum; Bangladesh Dalit and Excluded Rights Movement (BDERM); Bangladesh Institute of Labor Studies (BILS); Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF); Nagorik Uddyog; Nijera Kori; and Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB); Dhaka (Bangladesh).
JS12	**Joint submission 12 submitted by**: Center for Social Activism (CSA); New York (United States of America); and Association for Progressive Communication (APC); Melville (South Africa).
JS13	**Joint submission 13 submitted by**: Article 19; England (United Kingdom); and Research Initiatives Bangladesh; Dhaka (Bangladesh).
JS14	**Joint submission 14 submitted by**: Cultural Survival; Cambridge (United States of America); and American Indian Law Clinic; Colorado (United States of America).
JS15	**Joint submission 15 submitted by**: Odhikar; Dhaka (Bangladesh); Asian Federation Against Involuntary Disappearances (AFAD); Quezon City (Philippines); Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC); Hong Kong (China); Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA); Bangkok (Thailand); CIVICUS Global Alliance; Johannesburg (South Africa); International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH); Paris (France); Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights; Washington DC (United States of America); and World Organization Against Torture (OMCT); Geneva (Switzerland).

National human rights institution

NHRC	National Human Rights Commission; Dhaka; Bangladesh.

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons

from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 130.1-130.6, 129.1-129.3, 129.47, 129.48-129.50, 129.51, 130.16, 130.17, 129.95 and 130.7.

[4] JS15, P. 11; JS11, P. 15; AI, P. 7; CGNK, P. 3; HRW, p. 2; ICJ, P. 4; and UNPO, P.9.

[5] JS15, P. 4 and 11; JS11, P. 15; CGNK, P. 3; and ICJ, P. 4.

[6] JS15, P. 11; JS11, P. 15; and ICJ, P. 4.

[7] JS11, P.15; JS10, P. 3 and 16; and ICJ, P. 4. See also A/HRC/24/12 rec. 130.01 (Portugal).

[8] JS11, P.15; and JS10, P. 3 and 16. See also A/HRC/24/12 rec. 130.01 (Portugal).

[9] JS11, P. 15; JS6, P. 3; JS1, p. 6; and ICJ, P. 4.

[10] JS1, p. 6.

[11] JS11, P. 12; and JS6, P. 11.

[12] JS11, P. 12.

[13] JS6, P. 11.

[14] JS14, P. 8; JS11, P. 15; JS5, P. 3; and UNPO, P. 8.

[15] JS7, P. 2. See also A/HRC/24/12 rec. 129.3 (Sierra Leone), 130.7 (Austria), 129.4 (Nicaragua), and 129.95 (Uruguay).

[16] JS14, P. 2; JS11, P. 14; JS7, P. 8; JS6, P. 13; AI, P. 8; and CSW, P. 6.

[17] JS11, P. 10; JS9, P. 6; NHRC, p. 3; and Steps, P. 4. See also A/HRC/11/18 rec. 94.3 (Slovenia, France and Norway). See also A/HRC/24/12 rec. 130.8 (Finland, Austria and Denmark), 130.9 (Germany) and 130.14 (Australia).

[18] JS6, P. 3; and JS1, P. 6.

[19] JS11, P. 15.

[20] JS15, P. 5 and 6.

[21] ICJ, P. 4 and 5. The Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

[22] JS13, P. 2.

[23] JS15, P. 6; JS14, P. 9; JS13, P. 2 and 5; JS11, P. 15; JS4, P. 3; CIVICUS, P. 13; CSW, P. 4; and ICJ, P. 4 and 5.

[24] JS15, P. 6 and 11.

[25] JS13, P. 2.

[26] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.4; 129.5; 129.25; 129.26 - 129.28; 129.29; 129.30; 129.31; 129.39; 129.42; 129.43, 129.44, 130.11; 130.13; 130.14 and 130.15.

[27] JS15, P. 8; JS13, P. 6; JS11, P. 7; and JS5, P. 10. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.6 (South Africa), 5, 6 (Egypt), 7 (Netherlands and Australia), and 129.32 (Sudan).

[28] JS6, P. 4; and JS1, para. 18 and P. 7.

[29] JS11, P. 14; and Steps, P. 3.

[30] JS8, P. 11.

[31] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.24; 129.144; 129.56; 129.57; 130.15 and 131.2.

[32] JS15, P. 10; JS11, P. 8; and Steps, P. 5.

[33] JS13, P. 7; JS12, P. 6; JS11, P. 14; JS9, P. 2, 6 and 8; AI, P. 4; NHRC, P. 5; Roopbaan, P. 3 and 8; and Steps, P. 7 and 9. See also A/HRC/24/12 para. 131.2 (Chile).

[34] Steps, P. 7.

[35] JS13, P. 4; JS11, P.13; JS9, P. 2-3, 5 and 8; NHRC, P. 5; Roopbaan, P. 4-8; and Steps, P. 6-7 and 9.

[36] Roopbaan, P. 8.

[37] JS11, P. 14; and Steps, P.5.

[38] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.126; 129.128; 129.159; 129.161; 129.162; 129.163; 129.164 and 129.53.

[39] JS11, P. 15.

[40] JS15, P. 9.

[41] JS5, P. 9.

[42] JS14, P. 9, and JS5, P. 8.
[43] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, para. 129.15.
[44] NHRC, P. 10.
[45] JS5, P. 2 and 3.
[46] JS12, P. 6.
[47] ADF, P. 6.
[48] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.68, 129.72, 129.93 and 129.15, 129.67, 129.75, 130.18, 130.19, 130.20, 131.1, 131.3-131.5 and 131.1.
[49] CGNK, P. 3, and ICJ, P. 2 and 5.
[50] NHRC, P. 7 and 10.
[51] JS15, P. 6, and UNPO, P. 5.
[52] JS15, P. 5 and 6, JS11, P. 3, and AI, P. 4.
[53] NHRC, P. 8.
[54] JS15, P. 6, HRW, P. 1, and ICJ, P. 1 and 2.
[55] JS11, P. 4.
[56] HRW, P. 2.
[57] ICJ, P. 5.
[58] JS15, P. 3 and 11, AI, P. 7, and HRW, P. 2.
[59] JS15, P. 11, JS11, P. 3, and Steps, P. 5.
[60] CGNK, P. 3.
[61] JS15, P. 4, 7 and 11. Such as the Basic Principals on the use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
[62] JS11, P. 4, and NHRC, P. 7-10.
[63] JS11, P. 4.
[64] NHRC, P. 8 and 10.
[65] JS15, P. 5 and 11, JS9, P. 5, JS6, P. 7-8, JS1, para. 10, and Steps, P. 9. See also A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.31 (Switzerland), and 129.90 (Canada).
[66] NHRC, P. 3 and 4.
[67] JS11, P. 11, and GIEACPC, P. 1-4. See also A/HRC/24/12, para. 130.19 (Portugal).
[68] JS14, P. 9, JS6, P. 6, GIEACPC, P. 2, and NHRC, P. 4.
[69] JS6, P. 5 and 6.
[70] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.10, 130.20, 129.25, 129.32, 129.33, 129.68, 129.73, 129.74, 129.75, 129.76, 129.78, 129.79, 129.80, 129.81, 129.82, 129.83, 129.84, 129.85, 129.86, 129.92, 129.159 and 30.20.
[71] JS15, P. 10, JS11, P. 8, and Steps, P. 5.
[72] ICJ, P. 2 and 5.
[73] UNPO, P. 6. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.33 (Indonesia), 129.76 (United States of America) and 129.80 (Switzerland), 129.81 (Singapore), 129.82 (Czech Republic), 129.83 (Germany), and 129.68 (Netherlands).
[74] JS11, P. 10 and 11, and Steps, P. 4 and 5.
[75] AI, P. 7, and UNPO, P. 9.
[76] ICJ, P. 2.
[77] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.21, 129.72, 129.77, 129.99, 129.98, 129.101-129.106 and 129.151.
[78] The Human Rights Committee, OHCHR-backed Rabat Plan of Action, and numerous special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council.
[79] JS13, P. 6-7, JS12, P. 13, and CSW, P. 3. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 18 (UK), 129.24 (Ecuador), 131.22 (Switzerland), 129.152 (Nicaragua), 129.117 (Vietnam), and 29 (Italy). UNPO, P. 8, see also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.99 (Canada) and 129.100 (Japan).
[80] JS12, P. 13, and CSW, P. 1-2 and 4-5.
[81] JS13, P. 1 and 7, JS10, P. 3, and CIVICUS, P. 9. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras.129.101 (Norway), 129.77 (Austria), 129.160 (Bhutan), 129.103 (Canada), 129.119 (Malaysia), 129.72 (Norway), 129.50 (Portugal), 129.35 (South Africa), and 129.102 (the Russian Federation).
[82] JS15, P. 7, JS13, P. 1, 3 and 9, JS12, P. 1, JS10, P. 13, AI, P. 1, CSW, P. 3, HRW, P. 2, NHRC, P. 7, and RSF, P. 1-3.
[83] JS13, P. 3-4.

[84] CSW, P. 3-4.
[85] JS10, P. 8; CSW, P. 3; and RSF, P. 4.
[86] JS10, P. 6; AI, P. 3; and Roopbaan, P. 3.
[87] JS1, P.6.
[88] JS15, P. 4; JS13, P. 8; JS12, P. 3-4 and 7; JS11, P. 5-6; JS10, P.16; JS5, P. 2 and 11; JS4, P. 3; JS3, P. 1; AI, P. 7; CIVICUS, P. 6; CSW, P. 5; FLD, P. 5; HRW, P. 3; ICJ, P. 3-5; NHRC, P. 8; and RSF, P. 2, 3 and 5.
[89] JS13, P. 3, see also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.80 (Switzerland), 129.75 (United Kingdom), 129.68 (Netherlands), 129.78 (Vietnam), 129.81 (Singapore), 129.76 (USA), 129.33 (Indonesia), 129.79 (Cyprus), 129.82 (Czech Republic), 129.83 (Germany), 129.84 (Sweden), and 129.85 (Costa Rica).
[90] JS13, P. 8 and 9; AI, P.7; FLD, P. 5; NHRC, P. 8; and RSF, P. 2 and 5.
[91] JS13, P. 8 and 9; JS12, P. 6; AI, P. 2 and 3; FLD, P. 5; and RSF, P. 5.
[92] JS13, P. 3.
[93] JS13, P. 3; and JS10, P. 16. Sections 123A, 124A, 153B, 292, 294, 295A, 499, 501, 505A of Bangladesh Penal Code (BPC).
[94] AI, P. 7; CIVICUS, P. 12; and RSF, P. 5.
[95] JS15, P. 4, 5 and 11; JS13, P. 6; JS10, P. 15; JS5, P. 2; AI, P. 3; CIVICUS, P. 2 and 12; FLD, P. 5; and HRW, P. 3.
[96] JS14, P. 9; JS13, P. 2, 5 and 7; JS12, P. 2 and 3; JS11, P. 6; JS9, P. 6; JS4, P. 3; CIVICUS, P. 6 and 12; CSW, p. 3-4; FLD, P. 1-6; and NHRC, P. 10. See also A/HRC/11/18 paras. 94.28 (Australia and Netherlands). See also A/HRC/24/12 para. 129.104 (Norway).
[97] JS11, P. 5; AI, P. 1 and 7; CSW, P. 3; HRW, P. 3; and UNPO, P. 9.
[98] JS15, P. 8; and CIVICUS, P. 5.
[99] JS15, P. 11; JS12, P. 7; JS1, p6; AI, P. 7; HRW, P. 3; ICJ, P. 5; NHRC, P. 8; and RSF, P. 2, 3 and 5.
[100] CIVICUS, P. 3.
[101] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.12-129.14; 129.16-129.20; 129.37 and 129.52.
[102] JS1, para. 8, 13 and p. 6. See also A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.18-129.20 (Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova and Singapore). UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol).
[103] JS6, P. 12, see also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.18 (Kyrgyzstan), 129.19 (Republic of Moldova), and 129.37 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).
[104] JS7, P. 2. See also A/HRC/24 para. 129.12 (Azerbaijan).
[105] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 130.9; 129.96; 129.97 and 131.2.
[106] JS15, P. 10.
[107] Steps, P. 4 and 5.
[108] JS11, P. 10.
[109] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.6; 129.21; 129.130; 129.107; 129.108; 129.109; 129.110-129.114; 130.21; 129.23; 129.57 and 130.12.
[110] JS15, P. 9 and 10.
[111] JS15, P. 10-11.
[112] HRW, P. 3.
[113] JS11, P. 12; and JS6, P. 11.
[114] JS6, P. 11.
[115] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.116; 129.119; and 129.125 and 129.160.
[116] JS6, P. 3.
[117] Steps, P. 4.
[118] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.115; 129.118; 129.120; 129.121-129.124; 129.126; 129.127; 129.128; 129.129; 129.36; 129.138; 129.140; 129.143 and 129.161.
[119] JS11, P. 9 and 10.
[120] JS11, P. 9.
[121] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.7; 129.9; 129.131 – 129.141; 129.147 and 129.57.
[122] JS6, P. 9; NHRC, P. 3, 4 and 10; and Steps, P. 7.
[123] JS11, P. 8 and 9; and JS9, P. 2, 6 and 9.
[124] ADF, P. 6.

[125] JS9, P. 4, and Steps, P. 8-9.
[126] ADF, P. 6.
[127] Steps, P. 8.
[128] JS15, P. 10.
[129] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.6, 129.7, 129.138, 129.139, 129.140, 129.141, 129.142 and 129.57.
[130] JS6, P. 8-9. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.138 (Cuba), 129.140 (Uzbekistan), and 129.141 (China).
[131] JS11, P. 10, and JS8, P. 8 and 9.
[132] JS1, para. 5.
[133] JS11, P. 10, JS8, P. 8 and 9, and JS6, P. 8-9. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.138 (Cuba), 129.140 (Uzbekistan), and 129.141 (China).
[134] JS2, P. 8.
[135] JS14, P. 7, and JS5, P.7.
[136] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.7; 129.8 – 129.11; 129.23; 130.24; 129.31; 129.41; 129.52; 129.57 – 129.66; 129.69; 129.70; 129.86; 129.87; 129.88; 129.90; 129.92; 129.95; 129.105; 129.106; 129.107; 129.117; and 130.24.
[137] JS13, P. 5; JS8, P. 8; and Steps, P. 2. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.7 (Qatar), 129.8 (Republic of Moldova), 129.9 (France), 129.10 (Uruguay), 129.11 (Indonesia), 129.118 (Nigeria), 129.28 (Algeria), 129.40 (Jordan), 129.41 (Cambodia), 129.57 (Côte d'Ivoire), 129.60 (Nepal), 129. 61 (Sudan), 129.62 (Côte d'Ivoire), 129.63 (Djibouti), 129.64 (Morocco), 129.65 (Afghanistan), 129.66 (State of Palestine), 129.69 (Republic of Korea), 129.71 (Pakistan), 129.86 (Uruguay), 129.87 (Japan), 129.92 (Pakistan), 129.96 (Republic of Korea, 21 (Malaysia), 129.105 (Nicaragua), 129.106 (Algeria) and 129.143 (Algeria).
[138] JS15, P. 10; and NHRC, P. 2 and 3.
[139] JS5, P. 6.
[140] JS15, P. 8.
[141] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.1; 129.4; 129.6; 129.18; 129.19; 129.22; 129.23; 129.40; 129.41; 129.52; 129.60; 129.61; 129.63; 129.64; 129.65; 129.66; 129.71; 129.88; 129.90; 129.94; 129.95; 129.108; 129.109; 129.117; 129.131; 129.134; 129.136; 129.142; 129.145; 129.146; 129.147; 129.148; 129.150; 130.19; 130.12; 130.23; 130.24 and 131.1.
[142] JS11, P. 11; and JS6, P. 11.
[143] JS6, P. 5; NHRC, P. 3; and Steps, P. 3.
[144] JS6, P. 3. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.4 (Nicaragua), and 129.40 (Jordan).
[145] JS6, P. 10 and 11.
[146] JS6, P. 12-13.
[147] JS14, P. 9; and NHRC, P. 4.
[148] JS6, P. 12.
[149] JS6, P. 6 and 7; and JS1, para. 5 and P. 7. See also A/HRC/24/12 para. 129.95 (Uruguay).
[150] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.6; 129.117; 129.22; 129.23; 129.64; 129.145; 129.146; 129.147; 129.148; 129.149 and 129.150.
[151] JS11, P. 12.
[152] NHRC, P. 6.
[153] JS11, P. 12.
[154] NHRC, P. 3 and 4.
[155] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.93; 129.98; 129.99; 129.100; 129.117; 129.151 – 129.153; 130.5; 130.6; 130.15; 130.22; 130.23 and 130.24.
[156] JS7, P. 2. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.24 (Ecuador), and 129.152 (Nicaragua).
[157] JS14, P. 2 and 8; JS5, P. 1 and 10; and JS2, P. 9.
[158] NHRC, P. 4 and 5.
[159] NHRC, P. 6. See also JS11, P.14 and Steps, p. 5.
[160] JS12, P. 8.
[161] JS15, P. 11.
[162] JS5, p. 10; AI, P. 5; and UNPO, P. 4.
[163] jS11, P. 13; JS5, P. 4-5; NHRC, P. 6; and UNPO, P. 8.
[164] JS14, P. 8.

[165] JS11, P. 8.
[166] JS14, P. 6; AI, P. 5; NHRC, P. 6; and UNPO, P. 4. See also A/HRC/24/12 para. 129.153 (Australia and Ecuador).
[167] JS12, P. 13; JS5, P. 3 and 4; and AI, P. 8.
[168] JS14, P. 9.
[169] JS14, P. 2; JS12, P. 12; JS5, P. 10; AI, P. 5; and UNPO, P. 2 and 5-6. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 129.68 (Netherlands) and 129.75 (United Kingdom); 130.23 (Holy See) and 130.24 (Slovakia).
[170] JS14, P. 2-3 and 9; JS5, P. 6; AI, P. 5 and 7; and UNPO, P. 7 and 9.
[171] JS14, P. 3 and 4; and UNPO, P. 3.
[172] JS5, P. 7.
[173] JS14, P. 7; and JS5, P.7.
[174] JS14, P. 2 and 8.
[175] JS2, P. 4.
[176] JS14, P. 8.
[177] JS8, P. 4, 6-7 and 9-10. See also A/HRC/11/18 paras. 130.15 (Slovenia), 130.23 (Holy See), 129.144 (Thailand), 129.117 (Viet Nam), 129.152 (Nicaragua), 129.24 (Ecuador), 129.93 (Austria), 129.100 (Japan), and 131.22 (Switzerland).
[178] JS8, P. 4, 8 and 9.
[179] JS8, P. 8-9.
[180] JS11, P. 14; and JS8, P. 4, 7 and 9-10.
[181] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.2; 129.3; 129.154, 129.155 – 129.58; 130.7; 130.23 and 130.25 – 130.27.
[182] JS11, P. 12.
[183] NHRC, P. 7.
[184] JS7, P. 2. See also A/HRC/24/12 paras. 130.23 (Holy See), 129.55 (France), 129.157 (Canada), and 130.27 (Czech Republic).
[185] JS7, P. 4; AI, P. 6; and NHRC, P. 5. See also A/HRC/24 para. 129.157 (Canada).
[186] AI, P. 6-8.
[187] JS6, P. 13 and 14.
[188] JS7, P. 5.
[189] JS15, P. 11; JS7, P. 9; AI, P. 8; and CSW, P. 6.
[190] NHRC, P. 6.
[191] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/24/12, paras. 129.3; 130.7 and 130.27.
[192] JS7, P. 6 and 7; and JS2, P. 3-4 and 6.
[193] JS2, P. 9.
[194] JS7, P. 8-9; JS6, P. 7; and JS2, P. 9.